

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

A GRACEFUL THEATRE DRESS.



Made of chiffon, lace and satin, introducing the modish pleated effect.

SUNDAY MENU

Breakfast.	
Strawberries	Hominy
Calf's Liver and Bacon	Coffee
Egg Muffins	
Dinner.	
Clear Soup with Croutons	
Philadelphia Capon	
Stuffed and Baked Lima Beans	Browned Potatoes
Current Jelly	Creamed New Cabbage
Pineapple Ice	Combination Salad
	Jumbles
Supper.	
Olives	Club Sandwiches
Potato Salad	Salted Nuts
Biscuits	Small Cakes

Pills Pills

Headaches. Biliousness. Constipation.

Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills.

If your doctor says this is all right, remember it!

Direct Action

The only safe Range that utilizes all the heat.

RYAN-SMITH

The Kids Simply Must Have It.

McDougall Kitchen Cabinets and Detroit Jewel Gas Ranges make sweet tempered households.

JURGENS Adams and Broad.

Children's School Shoes. \$1

ALBERT STEIN Cor. 5th and Broad Sts.

Hopkins Furniture Co. 7 West Broad Street

CASH OR CREDIT

THE FREED

Get Ready for 1914

Our Office Furniture Department can solve the question of Filing Cabinets, Desks, etc., for the new year.

LET US "SHOW YOU"

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY SEVENTH AND GRACE STREETS.

THE REINACH CO., Inc. 107 E. BROAD STREET.

MILLINERY—Women's and Misses' Outer Apparel.

THAT REFRIGERATOR. AND CARING FOR IT

"Cleanliness does come next to godliness" as regards your refrigerator—more, perhaps, than in any part of the establishment. The housekeeper's first aim regarding her refrigerator must be absolute cleanliness. A few hints concerning this article may be helpful to the inexperienced:

As to Washing It. Look over the icebox daily. Wash it at least three times a week. If the ice chamber and drip pan are adjustable, it should be removed and scalded once a week, for you will be surprised to notice the green slime that forms an inside coating. Do not simply empty the drip pan once or twice daily, clean it regularly also; there is nothing better for the purpose than old-fashioned "salt soda," combined with plenty of boiling water.

Washing the Ice. Never be guilty of putting ice in the chest wrapped in newspapers; that is well enough to keep ice in a box or tub, and soiled at times. It is more sanitary to wash ice before placing it in the ice chamber, and you avoid the risk of clogging the wastepipe with particles of straw and sawdust.

A Bit of Charcoal. A lump of charcoal is exceedingly beneficial in keeping a refrigerator sweet. Put it on a china butter plate or loose on the bottom.

TOILET HINTS Simple and Beneficial Especially in March Weather.

Massage of the face can be very harmful or very beneficial. If you massage your own face use care and caution, and if you employ a masseuse, be sure that she is an expert, for violent massage will stretch the outer cuticle and in time induce more wrinkles than nature would bestow in her most reckless mood.

A good way to treat the face is to gently put a nourishing cream into it after it has been well cleansed. Youth and this will help in rounding out the cheeks and obliterating lines.

Never clean the milk with a sharp instrument, for that scratches the floor and milk, making both retain dust and look coarse and ugly. An orangewood stick can accomplish all that is necessary.

THE VERY LATEST IMPORTATION.

Country Butterbeans, lb. \$6

2 cans Virginia Herring Roe for... 25c

Early June Peas, can 10c

Good 4-String Broom 20c

S. Ullman's Son 1820-1822 East Main Street, 506 E. Marshall Street.

DRINK FONTICELLO MINERAL WATER ASK YOUR DOCTOR

HAVE YOU SEEN THE New Method Gas Ranges AT PETTIT & CO.'S?

Get Your Baby One of our 1914 Carriages. 25 patterns to select from.

Rothert & Co.

In tango red and of the softest quality suede.

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THE PROPER CARE FOR HEALTHY HAIR

Hair troubles have really only two possible causes. One is the state of health and the other is neglect of the proper treatment. No woman should have dull, dank and colorless hair if she will take the trouble to get at the root of the evil and see what is the cause of such a condition of hair and scalp.

Health is a most important factor in producing beautiful, glossy hair, which keeps its color and vitality. Indigestion, nervous strain and organic trouble produce an impoverished condition of the scalp, resulting in hair that loses in color and quantity.

Just how the accumulation of dust and grease can be of any more benefit to the hair than to the skin has never been explained by those who are opposed to shampooing. Too frequent washing of the hair is injurious when soaps that contain alkali in excess or hurtful chemical shampoo mixtures are used. A good brushing has an excellent cleansing and tonic effect. Sprinkle orris powder on the hair and then thoroughly brushing it out constitutes a dry shampoo; but this cannot accomplish what the egg shampoo or the shampoo of pure soap and hot water can.

Where thick dandruff covers the scalp a little extra attention is needed. This means the rubbing and rubbing of the scalp with vaseline or olive oil, letting it remain on over night, if possible. Then the dandruff is more easily rubbed and washed away, without resorting to a more strenuous scrubbing, which may injure the delicate cells of the scalp.

Much depends on the way in which the hair is washed and dried. To cleanse with the soap shampoo, fill the basin with very hot water and make a lather of some perfectly pure soap. Spread this well upon the head, rubbing it into the scalp with the fingers. Then be sure to remove every particle of the soap by using quantities of hot water, really shining the head and hair, for any remaining soap which dries on the scalp is fatal to its good condition.

The egg shampoo is excellent for the hair, and seems to brighten it. No soap is used with the eggs. They are broken into a cup, then poured over the head, then rubbed into the scalp till the dirt is thoroughly loosened, and then washed off with many waters. Do not make these rinsing waters too hot—eggs can be "boiled" outside as well as inside the shell.

In drying the hair, seek the fresh air and sunshine if the weather is warm enough to permit it. If this is not possible, dry your hair with hot towels and fans rather than by sitting in front of a radiator, roasting fire or steam heat. And then shake your locks out in the breeze, or let the sunshine glint upon them occasionally. Do not let your hair be repaid by seeing them take on a delightful lustre.

THE BEST WAY

A Handful of Useful Household Aids for Your Refrigerator.

To prevent glass dishes from cracking when pouring in a hot mixture, place the dish on a hot cloth.

To iron a blouse or garment with buttons on it and reach the material around the buttons, try this: Take a rough towel, folded several times, lay the buttons face downward on it and iron over the backs. The buttons sink into the soft towel and the material is quickly made perfectly smooth.

To boil boots successfully never break their skins in preparing them or they will be almost white instead of a nice deep red. But if the raw vegetable is bruised, of its skin broken, touch the spot with a red-hot poker, and this will seal it so that it will be as if the skin was not broken.

To preserve fish after you have broken the original covering of the pot, or when preserving fresh fruit, cut as many circles of tissue paper as required. Take a square of milk and gently draw the paper over the surface of the milk. While still wet place over the jar, being careful to stroke the overhanging paper down the sides of the jar.

Series of brilliant coloring will be fashionable this spring.

The Velvet Kind PURITY ICE CREAM Same Quality Every Day. Success 1887.

Spring arrivals of up-to-the-minute Colonial Pumps; kidney heels; all leathers, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Hofheimer's Broad at Third.

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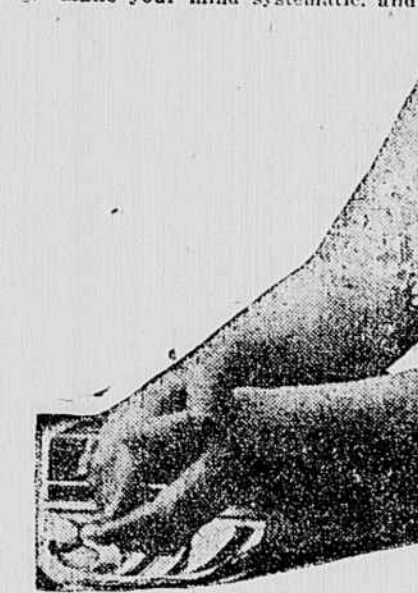
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Be Beautiful

As You Think So You Will Be

BY ABIGAIL MOORE.

The woman who thinks right will live right and work right, and she will be happier and more beautiful with each succeeding year, for age cannot wither her. Charm is in the mind. The first cue to right thinking is directness. Don't waste time and energy thinking about nothing. Aimless thinking will grow on you and unfit you for serious, earnest thinking. Form the habit of following each idea to its end or else definitely thrust it aside if you find it not worth fostering. Make your mind systematic and



Grace George Says Your Thoughts Will Make or Mar Your Beauty.

before you know it you will reject useless thoughts and useful ones will rush into the vacancy.

Be ready for fresh ideas as they come: thresh them out and pigeonhole them in your brain, ready to be applied or worked with when occasion demands them. Think for yourself. Be neither too ready to accept other people's ideas unqualifiedly nor steel yourself against them; but don't let others think for you.

Carry every original idea to its logical conclusion. The greatest combination of abilities is that which is able both to create and to carry out. Many persons have creative ability and many others the ability to work out another person's theory, but few are

blessed with the ability to do both.

Clear your mind of rubbish. How can you expect to work clearly and concisely if the mind is cluttered up with such junk as the impressions left by sickly novels, petty worries and aspirations, and so on? You can read on faces whether the mind is clear and whether it is over-systematic to the point of fustiness or whether it is at ease so that it works calmly and with directness.

Above all, think beautiful thoughts. Live in an atmosphere of beauty and put yourself in harmony with it. Think all a matter of cultivation. As you think, so you are, so train your mind in the way it should go and your personality will improve.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN KIDD.

The name of Captain Kidd is the most familiar of all the pirates who sailed the Atlantic in search of adventure, and more especially of plunder. All through the centuries ago that Kidd was convicted and hanged, and while other pirates have been forgotten, he is still recalled through an effort that is started every now and then to discover the burial place of his ill-gotten treasures.

From Nova Scotia all along the Atlantic Coast of the United States searching parties have been organized upon the outstanding of a new clue as to the hidden loot.

Captain Kidd was a Scotch navigator during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Piracy was very prevalent on the high seas, and a syndicate, and in looking out for the destruction of the practice. Robert Livingston, a rich New York merchant and landowner, and Lord Bellomont, the English Governor, were at the head of the syndicate, and in looking out for a captain for their pirate-destroying vessel their choice fell upon Kidd.

So King William sent a commission empowering the well-beloved and trusty Captain Kidd to seize French and pirate ships at will.

Kidd started off on the Adventure, but the adage, "set a rogue to catch a rogue," did not hold in his case, for he turned pirate himself and captured and sunk all the legitimate merchant ships he met. How many vessels Captain Kidd and his crew plundered is hard to tell. Finally it was necessary to send out a squadron to capture him. He had been operating with excellent success in the Indian Ocean, but he was given warning of the coming of his captors, and eluded them and sailed for the American coast.

Fearing to enter New York harbor, Kidd touched at Oyster Bay, L. I., and sent for a New York lawyer and requested him to see Lord Bellomont with a view of opening negotiations. Bellomont sent word that the captain had nothing to fear. Consequently he went on to Boston, arriving on July 1, 1699.

It began to be rumored that Livingston, Bellomont, and the company they represented were themselves implicated in the gathering of the spoils, and they became thoroughly frightened. Bellomont reported to the English the whereabouts of Kidd, and he was ordered to arrest him and send him back to England.

When Captain Kidd reached England he was thrown into jail. There had been a great excitement over the affair, and even it was insinuated that the King profited by Kidd's nefarious business. For a year the pirate was kept in prison before he was placed on trial.

At the trial Kidd denied that he had ever consented to be a pirate, but claimed that his crew had bullied him into it. He could not be convicted of piracy, even by a court which, for some mysterious reason, rushed his trial through with suspicious haste and lack of justice. But he was found guilty of having killed a mutinous sailor named William Moon by hitting him over the head with a bucket.

At the trial it is said that Kidd bore himself with dignity, making no com-

plaint of Bellomont's treachery. He told the story of his adventures with some show of frankness, but everything was against him. He was not allowed to present whatever evidence he had in his behalf. The jewels and gold dust which he had sent to the Countess of Bellomont were considered a bribe, and Bellomont, suffering from gout, wreaked his vengeance to the utmost on the man who had failed to bring him the plunder expected.

To the last Captain Kidd protested his innocence of piratical intent when he undertook the mission, and to the judge who condemned him, he said: "My lord, it is a very hard sentence. For my part, I am the most innocent person of them all."

Captain Kidd was hanged at Execution Dock, London, with nine of his crew, on May 24, 1701. There were present the marshal of the admiralty, the deputy marshal, two city marshals, officers and some who had helped to condemn him. They stood silently awaiting the approach of the prisoner, and at the sound of footsteps they turned to catch a last glimpse of the bold, dashing pirate. Their scorn was turned to pity, for down the gray stone steps came an old sea captain, tired and worn, to meet his doom.

WALTER CUNLIFFE, GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

WALTER CUNLIFFE, governor of the Bank of England, acting in the name of his twenty-five fellow directors of that great institution—directors who comprise some of the biggest, most influential and wealthiest financiers of the British empire—has officially conveyed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a warning to the effect that any civil turmoil in Ireland, resulting from the endeavor to force the home rule bill upon Ulster, will have a very serious effect upon the financial position of Great Britain, and upon monetary conditions generally within its borders.

The Bank of England, which has been in existence since the reign of King William III., that is to say, for considerably over 200 years, and which is the most famous and powerful institution of the kind in the world, has been on various critical occasions directed by the government with regard to the possible effect of measures to be adopted by the administration upon business and monetary conditions. But this is the first time within memory that the governor and directors of the Bank of England have regarded it as necessary to address an official and collective warning to the Cabinet, concerning the dangers involved by projected legislation.

It is believed that this step taken by the Bank of England is proving more effective in warning against the sort of an understanding between the government and its adversaries than any other agency or consideration.

It is not to be realized that the destinies of the empire are bound up with its best business interests, as represented by the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, namely, the Bank of England.

Although the matter has attracted very little attention abroad, yet a great state trial is in progress at Sofia, where the Supreme Court of the Kingdom has before it former Premier Petrow and his associates, including Ghendiev, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Savov, former Minister of War, who played so important a role as victorious commander during the first of the two Balkan wars, as well as other statesmen, on charges of malfeasance in office and of misuse of public moneys.

Thus, ex-Minister Ghendiev is stated to have sold a number of valuable government concessions, notably one for the refinery of petroleum, at great advantage to himself, but to the detriment of the national treasury. Former Premier Petrow, it is asserted, has devoted the greater part of the secret service funds confided to him to the building and furnishing of his fine house in Sofia, while former Minister of War, General Savov, has, it is said, received enormous commissions from the great French steel and ordnance concern of Schneider, at Creusot, in return for which he purchased the necessary guns from him, instead of from the Krupps, whose tender was lower by more than 20 per cent.

While the fate of Ministers Petrow and Ghendiev will remain indifferent to people abroad, there will be a feeling of regret that a soldier who manifested such brilliant generalship in the field as Savov during the first Balkan campaign should have permitted his military laurels to be tarnished by imputations of gross dishonesty.

Sir James Wolfe-Murray, of Cringlette, former master-general of ordnance, and quartermaster-general in India, has been appointed to the extremely difficult office of commander-in-chief of the British military forces in South Africa, with headquarters at Pretoria. These forces comprise about 10,000 men of the English army, distinguished from the various colonial corps. In addition to these, there are

local forces in South Africa, composed partly of British colonists and partly of Boers, numbering about 20,000 men in time of peace, while trouble that number are subjected to annual military training and call to arms. The difficulty of the position of the commanding general in South Africa is largely due to the fact that he is expected to work in unison with the governor-general, now Sir Sidney Buxton, and with the Minister of Defense of the South African Union; an office at present filled by the former Boer General J. Smuts. The views on the prejudices of the African Union Cabinet, in which Boers predominate, are sometimes opposed to those of the governor-general, and of the imperial government at home. So General Sir James Wolfe-Murray will be obliged to use the utmost tact.

Sir James, after being a widower for several years, married last year Lady Macfarlane, widow of Sir David Macfarlane, M. P., and daughter of the late James Scott Robinson. By his first marriage he had a son, formerly an officer of the Seaforth Highlanders, and who is secretary of the latter, the present member of the South African Union. Sir James, who is a grandson of the Scotch judge known as Lord Cringlette, is in possession of the family estate of Cringlette, in Peeblesshire.

The general is the head of the Cringlette branch of the great clan of Murray, and is descended in the direct male line from that Colonel Alexander Murray, Laird of Cringlette, who commanded the Black Watch, formerly second Highlanders, in the taking of Quebec, and in whose arms the mortally wounded General Wolfe expired on the Heights of Abraham. Since then, and in memory of the battle, all the children born to the Cringlette Murrays have been endowed with the compound name of Wolfe-Murray.

The Murrays of Cringlette, I may add, form an offshoot of the Murrays of Blackbarony, who are headed by Sir John Murray, twelfth baronet of his line, and hereditary secretary for Ireland. He is half an American, his mother, the late Lady Murray, having been a daughter of Gerry Sanger, of Utica, N. Y.

Sir Percy Grouard has had such a brilliant military and administrative career, that there are many of his admirers, both in the United States and in his native Canada, who will regret to hear that his marriage to the very daughter and heiress of the very wealthy Sir Richard Sagemore, of the Transvaal, has come to grief, and that she is now suing him in the London divorce court for the restitution of conjugal rights, which is the preliminary to securing a divorce. Sir Percy, after a couple of years ago resigned the lucrative and important governorship of British East Africa, and his commission in the Imperial army as a colonel of the Royal Engineers, in order to become a partner and active director of the great shipbuilding and ordnance firm of Armstrong, Whitworth & Company, of Glasgow.

He was on this side of the Atlantic last year for the purpose of securing for the Armstrong concern a tract of some 250 acres on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, where a branch establishment of the Elswick works is in course of being organized, with a view of building all the ships, the ordnance, and also turning out all the steel rails, etc., that the Dominion may need.

Sir Percy is a son of Justice Desira Grouard, of the Supreme Court of Canada, and a lineal descendant of Antoine Grouard, secretary to the Comte de Kamouraz, who was Governor of French Canada in 1700. A graduate of the Royal Military College of Kingston, he was employed on the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, where he obtained a practical knowledge of railroad engineering, which proved of value to him when later on he joined the British army. In turn traffic manager of the railroad between the immense Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, in England, organizer and constructor of the 1,000 miles of railroad on the Nile, by which Lord Kitchener was able to reach Khartoum, to smother the Mahdi, and to reconquer the Sudan; president of the Egyptian state railroads and telegraphs, in charge of all railroad construction in South Africa during the Boer War, Sir Percy quickly won his way up from a Lieutenant to a colonel in the army, and to a knighthood. After that he was Governor and commander-in-chief of the vast African empire known as British Nigeria, where he greatly developed the resources of the dependency, by means of the construction of railroad, and Governor and commander-in-chief of British East Africa, until he resigned, on the invitation of the Armstrongs, to become a partner and managing director of their concern. (Copyright, 1914, by the Brentwood Company.)

BANK WARNS AGAINST TROUBLE IN ULSTER

Any Civil Turmoil Will Have Serious Effect Upon Monetary Conditions.

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

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